1161. At the District Livestock Farm, Koila, South Kanara District, multiplication of the Sindhi, Gir, Murrah and Dharwar buffaloes stock was continued with the object of making available a large number of stud bulls in the neighbouring areas. Livestock Farm, Koila, South Kanara.

1162. The strength of cattle at the Cattle-*cum*-Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad was increased during the year with increased births and decreased deaths. Cattle-cum-Sheep Breeding Farm Munirabad.

1163. The work of grading the Bellary breed of sheep with Bikanir rams to evolve a strain which would yield better quality wool with improved carcass continued to progress.

1164. During the year, a sum of Rs. 80,077 (Rs. 71,000) was spent under several heads as against a receipt of Rs. 861 in the Cattle-cum-Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad.

1165. The period has marked by an increased progress in the activities of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department as detailed earlier under several sections. With the object of introducing uniformity in animal husbandry practices throughout the State, it was proposed to provide more veterinary aid in the areas transferred from erstwhile Hyderabad and Madras States, while in the rest, emphasis was laid for breeding of improved livestock.

(iv) Fisheries.

1166. Development work in erstwhile Mysore State:—Fishery conservation measures as usual, were enforced during the year in the three fishery divisions comprising Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar districts. The destructive methods of poisoning and use of explosives to catch fish by the local fishermen were largely prevented and also the use of basket traps and other fixed machines to catch fish was prohibited.

1167. The exploration of fry collection centres of important food fishes like Barbus dubies, Carnatious, Lacbri fimbrietus *etc.*, and the stocking of these in fallow waters were intensified. A total quantity of 13,93,173

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(13,38,724) fish fry of the indigenous food fishes was collected and stocked in selected water areas with a view to intensifying fish production. Five (2½) lakh of fish fingerlings of major corps, mostly Cirheia, Mrigal, Labeo, Balbasu and Catla were imported from Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 15,160 during the year.

1168. Fishing was permitted only by issue of licenses and auctioning the fishing rights. A total of 3,257 (3,469) fishing licenses were issued. A sum of Rs. 44,006 was collected by auctioning 270 (229) major tank fisheries and 211 (271) miles of channel fisheries.

1169. Deep water fishing was undertaken at K.R. Sagar, Bethamangala, Hessarghatta, Markonahally and Shiralkoppa as an experimental measure. A total of 5,235 (3,115) lbs. of fish was caught and a sum of Rs. 1,534 (Rs. 783) was realised as revenue.

1170. The revenue and expenditure of the fishery section amounted to Rs. 45,718 and Rs. 84,321, respectively.

Development work in integrated areas.

1171. The following fishery activities located in the Bombay Karnatak area continued during the year:—

1.	Fish curing yards in North Kanara	...	12
2.	Fishery schools at Karwar, Rajali and Ankola	...	3
3.	Fishery co-operative societies	...	17
4.	Ice Plants in North Kanara	...	3
5.	Mechanised boat	...	1
6.	Deep water fishing unit at Dharwar	...	1

1172. During the year, 17,832 maunds of salt were issued to fishermen for curing fish at the yards located in North Kanara District and 72,435 maunds of fish were cured, 77,000 carp fry imported from Calcutta were reared at the nurseries located at Dharwar.

1173. In South Kanara District, the following activities continued their useful work during the year :—

1.	Fish curing yards	...	...	15
2.	Fisheries schools	...	...	22
3.	Fishermen's co-operative societies	...	...	32
4.	Marine fish farms	...	...	2
5.	Fresh water fish farms	...	...	2

1174. During the year, 52,236 maunds of salt were issued for curing fish at the yards and 3,60,066 maunds of fish were cured.

1175. In the tanks located in Hyderabad Karnatak area and Coorg district, 12,285 and one lakh carp fry were stocked respectively during the year.

1176. The Re-organisation of States has given Mysore over 200 miles of coastline. This affords greater facilities for exploiting the fishery wealth in the coast.